Numb. 1369

The Daily Gazetteer.

Friday, November 9. 1739.

No. 1367.

To Ralph Freeman, *Esq;*

Sir,

AS your Writings appear to me to breathe a Spirit of Candour and Impartiality, I have taken Liberty to send you the Inclosed, hoping that you will procure it a Place in your Paper. I will be so frank, Mr. *Freeman*, as to confess ingenuously my having endeavour'd to have it inserted in one of our Daily News-Papers; but its Length being objected to, I make this Tender of it to you, and submit its Contents to the Judgment of the Publick; in a more particular Manner to my Fellow-Citizens for whose Use it was more especially written. In doing this, you will lay me under a great Obligation.

Lawrence Pountney-Lane, October 27, 1739.

I am, Sir,
Your Most Humble Servant,
A Liveryman.

Captain Angry Brethren, a Liveryman of the City of London, *Greeting.*

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THAT Heat and Vehemence with which you have lately expressed yourselves on the Subject of our Rights and Privileges, will, I hope, excuse that Freedom and Plainness of Speech, which I find it necessary to make use of in this Epistle. You tell us that you are exceedingly concerned for the Honour and Welfare of this great City. I am conscious to myself of as great Concern on those Heads as you can possibly pretend to; and as you see, or pretend to see, Reasons for publishing in very strong Terms this Concern of yours, so I apprehend that certain Circumstances in your Conduct ought to fill every Man with Concern, who hath an unfeigned Affection for the valuable Privileges to which, as Citizens of *London*, we are not only entitled, but are actually in Possession, and are like to keep; unless the Artifices of some false Friends should betray us and them to Destruction.

I have always understood, that the Privileges and Immunities of the City of *London* were derived from certain Royal Charters, fortify'd and supported by Acts of Parliament; and therefore I never had the least Doubt of their being effectually secured, so long as our excellent Constitution should subsist. I must likewise own, that I never had the least Suspicion that any true *Briton*, much less any true Citizen, would attempt to trespass on the Royal Authority, or to throw any Reproach on the Legislature, from whence all the Advantages he enjoys proceed, and by whom only they can be secured. You must forgive, therefore, my Astonishment, when I heard some amongst you make use of such Expressions, on the Subject of the late Convention, as were not very reconcilable to the known Prerogative of the Crown, in making Peace and War. There never was, perhaps, a Reign since the *Conquest*, as it is call'd, in which the Liberty of the Subject hath been so much cherish'd as the present. One cannot help wondring, therefore, to see so ill a Return made to the Crown, as the propagating such Doctrines as are to be found in certain late Publick Speeches plainly amount to. For if these are true in themselves, and consistent with our Constitution, then have all our Lawyers been mistaken for Seven Hundred Years past, and deserve as much to be hiss'd, as that Honourable Lawyer, who experienc'd the Good Manners of the Parties in that Way at a late *Common Hall*.

But besides invading the Royal Prerogative, by wrongly censuring what it was great Presumption in such as to meddle with, you have likewise thought fit to strike at the Majority of both Houses of Parliament; and with equal Manners and Wisdom have been at Pains to affront singly every Branch of and jointly the whole Legislature. You have by your Vote declared that to be criminal, which the Votes of the House of Commons the last Sessions declared to be the Sense of the House; and you have punished, with great Eclat, a Burgess of another Corporation, avowedly for his Vote in Parliament, because he happened to be a Member also of the City. You're extremely vain of this; for you have not only taken unusual Pains to make your Proceedings Publick, but you have likewise thought proper to express yourselves in clearer, or rather in blunter, Terms than was necessary; as if you were afraid your Countrymen should mistake your Meaning; as if you were apprehensive the World would not understand into whose Service you were listed; as if you judged it for your Honour to be dictated to by a Poetical Politician, whose Bombast on the Hustings would not have been borne at the Playhouse. All this you have done in the Face of the Sun: Why; wherefore; or to what Purpose; very few of you are able to say; and those who are able, are prudent enough however to say nothing.

But, Gentlemen, let me put you in Mind that by the same Rule you have gone out of your Way in order to censure the Proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament, the Houses may also, even without going out of their Way, take notice of your Proceedings. In such a Case I am very much inclin'd to think, that neither your Sermon nor your Prayer-makers would be willing to stand in the Gap, and take upon themselves that Proportion of the Weight which they ought to bear; no, in such a Case the Burthen would fall upon All; and this you know so well, that I am persuaded you think it your chief Security, since whatever strange Things warm and passionate Men may do, the Bulk of the Citizens of London are certainly as well affected Subjects as any in his Majesty's Dominions, and know better Things than to affront or reproach those from whose Favour they have derived, and under whose Protection they enjoy so many and so great Advantages.

But as your Conduct, considered in this Light, is apparently weak and absurd, even on your own Principles, so it is utterly indefensible with respect to the very Maxim which you would establish, The absolute Independence of Members of the House of Commons. For this absolute Independency cannot possibly subsist if Members are accountable, or, which is the same thing, punishable for their Conduct in Parliament in any other Place. You cannot but know, that in former Reigns the bringing Members into *Westminster hall* for what they said or did in *St. Stephen's* Chapel, was held to be tyrannical, tho' done by the Royal Authority, and by a Form of Law; will the Censuring them in *Guildhall*, or the Name of a *Court of Hustings* alter the Nature of Things? If it will not, the Independency of Members falls to the Ground. You yourselves have destroy'd it; and by the same Rule that you think a Man who has not voted according to your Judgment, is not fit to be Lord Mayor, others may think, that another Member is not fit for another Office, and so on.

But the most unaccountable Thing of all, I mean of all the late unaccountable Things you have done, is your Instruction Business. You desire your Members to apply to Parliament for the Repeal of the Negative Voice now veted by Law in the Court of Aldermen; and at the very Instant you do this, you pass a Censure on the Proceedings of the Parliament, and, as far as in you lies, put a Negative upon the Legislature. I do not know what you may think of it, but I know that some very considerate Men are of Opinion, that if what you have done be right, the Parliament have *more* need to come to you than you to them. For it is you, it seems, who are now the *last Resort!* You have declared that to be wrong which both Houses of Parliament by their Addresses declared to the King to be right; and it, as you say, other Corporations ought to copy after your Example, the same Scheme may go round. And what then? Why there will be no such thing as political Right or Wrong in the Nation; we shall be in such a Confusion as we never were in before. For the People will be effectually led into the Desert of *Anarchy*, out of which they cannot be brought but at somebody's Expence. I am thoroughly persuaded that many, perhaps most of you did not see these Consequences; but any Man of common Penetration might have known that it was neither just nor expedient to try how much the Legislature would bear, or, in other Words, to try Practices on the Constitution. There needed no Conjuring to have discovered this, and indeed I shall never take any of those for Conjurers who could think of parting with their Safety for a Song, or imagine that a *canting Harangue* of the *Forty one Stamp* would in so *knowing* an *Age* revive the Spirit of *Delusion*.

There is nothing you seem to lay so much Stress upon as that Reverence and Respect which all other Corporations pay to the Conduct of the City of *London*. One would think this should have been the strongest Motive to a quite contrary Behaviour to that which you have lately made use of. For if this Reverence and Respect be founded in Reason, as it ought to be or else it must be Superstition, then it becomes you to be very careful in all your Proceedings, lest by any wrong Step you should forfeit that Respect, or, which is much worse, mislead your Countrymen. Such is the Happiness of our Constitution, that every Borough in the Kingdom has a Share in the Legislature; but how great would our Infelicity be, if, according to the Notions you have lately broached, every little Corporation should set itself above the Legislature; which it must do, if it follows your Example, and censures its Transactions: For if to pass Judgment be not Assuming a Superiority, then you have found out a new Sort of Logick as well as Law, of which you ought to have taught us the Rudiments before you had brought it into publick Use. Nor will any Distinction of the Voice of the People, bring you off; for the Voice of the People is the Voice of nobody. You would take it ill, and I think with Justice, if any Man should call you when assembled a Mob. If you were so, what you said would go for nothing; and in that you were not so, consists the Force of your Sentence, which is declaratory of the Power you assume, which is no less than Censuring all other Authorities in the Nation.

In the printed Instructions there is some Mention of the exploded Method of *Tacking*. Is it not monstrous to hear you talk of reviving such a Practice as hath been already solemnly declared a Breach of the Constitution? One would think there was no Aggravating such a Proceeding after considering this Circumstance; and yet do but consider the Situation we are in, and it will then appear in still a stronger Light. We have just engaged in a foreign War, and engaged too in a particular Manner at your Request, and the first Step you talk of is, Embarrassing Supplies. Is not this Grateful? Is not this Loyal? Is not this Patriot-like? Or rather, is not this an evident Demonstration of the Hands you are in? Of the wise and disinterested Counsels, in consequence of which you have been put upon these Proceedings; and of the wonderful Respect some Person must have for you when they suffered such Services to be required of your Hands? If in the Dawning of a War any Set of Men can think such a Conduct as this right I will be bold to say, that they have justify'd all the Treaties that have been lately made, and the Convention particularly. For if a War *abroad* was to be the Signal for beginning Disturbances *at home*, surely that Ministry ought not to be blamed which did all they could to prevent it? There is indeed One good Consequence which must necessarily attend your late Transactions, which is, the Opening the Eyes of all discreet and moderate People, who cannot now avoid seeing what the true Intentions are of those who pretend such a mighty Zeal for their Country's Service; and therefore I am apt to think, that however unlucky it might be for yourselves, this premature Explosion may perhaps save your Countrymen, by shewing them the Reality, and the Greatness of their Danger, which cannot surely well be heightned, when it appears they are to contend without Allies against the *most powerful* of their *Neighbours*, and at the same time watch over a *restless, daring Faction*, whose Fury will not suffer them to dissemble, even when their Interest seems to require it.

I am conscious to *myself*, that there are many warm, perhaps severe Things, in this Letter, such as I should never have thought proper to have been laid before the World, if the Pains you have taken in Speaking, Printing, and Industriously Spreading such extraordinary Doctrines as I have considered, and I hope refuted, had not made it absolutely necessary. For, tho' it is certain that such as truly love their Country ought to bear much and long before they express themselves upon certain Subjects, which are never publickly discoursed of without in-

ducing

ducing great Inconveniences; yet ſome things there are which they ought not to bear, becauſe by their being paſſive under them, ſtill greater Inconveniences will be induced. This, therefore, muſt be my Excuſe. I am ſorry, I am aſhamed, to repreſent any of my Countrymen, any of my Fellow-Citizens, as Spreaders of Sedition, and Enemies to the Publick Peace; but when the Intereſt, when the Quiet of the Nation is at Stake; when a Faction would extirpate Common Senſe, and bring Madneſs into Faſhion, it wou'd argue Want of Courage, and Want of publick Spirit, not to attempt to ſtem the Torrent by a proper Diſplay of what wrong Steps have been taken, and what mighty Miſchiefs may enſue.

A Liveryman *of* London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Oct. 31. *N.S.* On the 18th arrived the Naſſau, Spilman, from Milford; and the Ruſſel, Long, from New England: On the 19th, the Friendſhip, Blackmore, from Gergenti: On the 20th, the Hanover Packet, Osborn, from Falmouth: On the 25th, the Kenwood, Babb, from Newfoundland; the Mary Ann, Ahier, from Ditto; the Free Maſon, Mackwin, from Lubeck; the Britannia, Vernam, and the Drake, Nicholas, from Newfoundland; the Two Brothers, Ray: and On the 26th, the Catherine, Conner, and the Britannia, Rooth, from Cork; the Houghton, Hancock, from London; the Rotterdam Merchant, Lloyd, from Yarmouth; and the Lucinda, Wilſon, from Madeira: On the 28th, the Hannah, Liddell, from Carolina; the Mary, Braddick from Newfoundland; and the Ann and Mary, Scott, from New York: On the 29th, the Salisbury, Smith, from Portſmouth: On the 30th, the Succeſs, Brook, and the John and Alexander, Brown, from Mazagan; the Providence, Kaſſane, from Cork; and the St. Matthew, Lambert, from Dublin: On the 31ſt, the Tito, Durrell, from Newfoundland. On the 19th ſailed the Neptune, Hart, for New England: On the 21ſt, the Betty Ratſey, for New York; and the Martha, Simpſon, for Philadelphia: On the 22d, the Julian, Brame, for the Streights: On the 27th, the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, for Falmouth; and the Ruſſel, Long, for Leghorn: On the 28th, the Eſther, Laboultier, for Jerſey; the Proſperous, Perry, for Newfoundland; the Lisbon Packet, Duggan: and, On the 29th, the Mary, Richardſon, for Cork.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 7. Wind N. N. W. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War, and the Deborah, Haſleup, for Holland. Came down and ſailed thro', the **Cleaveland**, Praed, for Liverpool.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dover, the Friendſhip, Hedderwick, from Oporto.

In the Hope, the Mary, Jackſon, from Peterſburgh.

At Figueira, the Hibernia, Dally, from Dublin.

LONDON.

The Deal-Caſtle Man of War, Capt. Temple Weſt, arrived at Lisbon the 13th of October laſt, O. S. in 18 Days from Canſo in Nova Scotia.

The King William, Harriſon, of and from Briſtol, is loſt on the Bar of Oporto.

His Majeſty has appointed the Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of Staplefford Abbott, and of Leaden Rooden, in the County of Eſſex, to be One of his Chaplains in Ordinary.

Late on Tueſday Night laſt, David Patten, Eſq; High Bailiff of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, was knock'd down in Bow-ſtreet Covent-garden, by two Street-robbers, who took from him his Gold-headed Cane; but he recovering himſelf, drew his Sword and courageouſly ſtood on his Defence, and the Villains made off.

Yeſterday, General Dalziel kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand on his being appointed Colonel of the Regiment lately commanded by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough in the Leeward Iſlands.

The ſame Day, Capt. Lambton kiſs'd the King's Hand on his being appointed Colonel of a Company in the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards.

The Office of CITY POST having been vacant ſince the Death of Mr. *Elkanah Settle*, we hear that it will be again revived, and given to the Ingenious Mr. *Glover*.

'Tis ſaid, that Five new Regiments of Foot will ſpeedily be raiſed.

We hear, that the Jobbers that have ſold Tickets to be delivered Eight Days before the Drawing, (of which they are not poſſeſs'd) have with great Difficulty obtained the utmoſt Time allowed by the Act for drawing the ſame, (which is the 11th of December) in order to purchaſe their Bears.

Days appointed in Order to the making of Dividends to the Creditors of the following Perſons, viz.

Oct. 2. John Hudſon, of Howden, Yorkſhire, Mercer.
William Lurcock, late of Stamford, Lincolnſhire, Vintner.
5. John Tarrant, late of Tower-ſtreet, London, Tobacconiſt.
30. Richard Sherner, late of Highworth, Wiltſhire, Chapman.
Samuel Harriſon and Robert Weare, of Shoe-lane, London, Brewers.
31. Henry Fenn, of Norwich, Worſted-weaver.
Nov. 3. Robert Minſon, of Kingſtone, Somerſetſhire, Maltſter.
Henry Burgeſs, late of Hartford-bridge, Hampſhire, Victualler.
5. Frederick Leucam, of London, Merchant.
William Ellis and Edward Farrington, of London, Merchants.
9. William Snell and John Poole, late of Coſins-lane, near Dowgate, London, Brewers.
10. John Marden, late of Maidſtone in Kent, Timber-Merchant.
James Biſhop, of Fleetditch, London, Brewer.
13. Welles Curtoys, of Old Southampton Buildings, Middleſex, Broker.
Jane and Robert Gibbs, late of Dowgate, London, Woodmongers.
Thomas Gale, of Bedford, Draper.
20. Richard Ragg, of Kingſtonwick, Middleſex, Tanner.
Thomas Roskruge, of St. Ives, Cornwall, Mercer.
John Richardſon, late of Kingſton upon Hull, Oilman.
22. Thomas Darby, of Lawrence-lane, London, Warehouſeman.
Thomas Bingſley, of Cheſter, Diſtiller.
John Wayland, of Colcheſter, Eſſex, Baker.
24. Edward Oakes, late of Rainow, Cheſhire, Chapman.
27. Edward Stile, late of Merton, Surrey, Maltſter.
Edward Butt, of Whitechapel, Middleſex, Greaſeman.
John Allen, late of Marſton Bigot, Somerſetſhire, Maltſter.
28. Robert Dowſon, late of Weſt Stockwith, Nottinghamſhire, Chapman.
Dec. 3. John Beale, late of Hereford, Maltſter.
Robert Tedſtell, of Newington, Surrey, Coachmaker
Francis Kent, late of Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire.
6. Thomas Thorogood, late of Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Lacemen.
22. William Swan, of Friday-ſtreet, London, Linnendraper.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	05 00	05 25

Bank Stock 135 3-4ths, 7-8ths India 155. South Sea 93 1-half. Old Annuity 107. New ditto 107 1-4th. Three per Cent 97. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 88 1-half. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 14 s. to 15 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 10 s. Prem. Sait Tallies 1-half to 1 Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Million Bank 111. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l 7 s.

This Day is publiſh'd,

LOS Cincos Libros de la Diana Enamorada, Compueſtos por Gaſpar Gil Polo, muy Eſtimado y encareſcido de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Autor del ingenioſo hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha; Libro raro, y muy dificil de hollar aun en Eſpana.

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